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Hongkong Daily Press.

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[a40-1]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a491]

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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1909. [a373]

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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a125]

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SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN
For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited. [a1135]

[a1223]

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[a1431]

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THE KING.
By Royal Appointment.

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 11TH 1909.

There were few Britshers probably outside the ranks of the professional agitators, to whom the confusion of party strife has become through over-indulgence a practical necessity of existence, who did not on the morning of the 1st December wake up with a feeling of relief, that whatever might be in store for the future the first and decisive step had been taken towards overthrowing a House of Commons which had lost the respect of all thoughtful men; and, so far as could be judged by all outward tokens, had not gained the favour of any except those who in the troubled waters of anarchy hoped for private self from the general break up of society. One of the most curious signs of the time, and a sign which has marked each time the rejection of a revolutionary measure by the House of Lords, is that the revolutionary outcry, though ardently desired by the leaders on the Government benches of the socialist propaganda, has in this case, as in all the others, failed to put in an appearance. Evidently with the hope that the men of the street were going to rise in their thousands to avenge the insult put on Messrs. ASQUITH, LLOYD GEORGE, and Co., by the decision of the Upper House to make an appeal to the sense of the nation at large, the Ministers had provided an overpowering posse of police to restrain the proletariat, which they had been assiduously nursing, from a premature outbreak of destruction. The backbone of a general discontent necessary to arouse the spirit of plunder was, however, totally absent; and

the spirit of the nation at large has been shown to be averse from perceiving any element of danger to the people at large in the final appeal to themselves of the House of Lords. The whole scene can, in fact, best be likened to the historic appeal from PHILIP DRUNK to PHILIP SOBER, which amused and delighted the democracy of Macedonia.

The attempt to make a constitutional matter out of the action of the House of Lords has plainly fallen flat. A House of Commons elected on false pretences to champion the supposed wrongs of Chinese labourers in South Africa has essayed without further instruction from its constituents to alter the entire course of government in the United Kingdom. Constitutionally it had no more right to legislate beyond the purposes for which it had been elected than had the "Rump" of the Long Parliament to vote a set of measures intended to make itself perpetual. It had been elected when Ship Money and the Star Chamber had excited the indignation of the nation. But conditions had entirely changed. Yet in spite of the many evidences to the contrary it still persisted in considering itself the Elected of the nation; and it was only on the memorable 20th April, 1653, when the Protector CROMWELL entered with his soldiers and ignominiously kicked it down stairs, that it could be induced to see that the power had left it; and that nothing remained, as with its successor of 1906, other than to utter feeble protest. Like its successor, it found when it emerged from the House that so far from the People feeling aggrieved, they were far more disposed to hilarity.

But it ill becometh him who buckles on his armour to boast as he that taketh it off; the first great step in the long-impending struggle has been forced on the House of Lords, and to Lord LANSBOWNE's honour the gage ostentatiously thrown down has by him been courageously and unflinchingly taken up. The House of Lords has not, nor ever had, any intention to interfere with the nation's Budget. That is a thing which from the first Parliament brought about by SIMON de MONTFORT has been left to the Commons of England. As possessed of that experience in affairs that can only be brought about by a clear and uninterrupted view, possibly only to those raised above the heads of the busily struggling crowd, the Constitution wisely requires the acquiescence of the Upper Chamber in all measures; and it, following a similarly wise instinct, has never placed itself in antagonism to the people. It required, however, sure and certain evidence as to what really is the will of the nation; and the manner in which the present House of Commons had come into being, and the indifference or unconcerned dislike with which most of the measures brought forward by the present Ministry have been accepted by the country at large, have raised not alone in the House of Lords, but very generally through the country, a strong suspicion that on very material points the present House does not represent the views of the nation. It was only the other day that in referring to the meeting of the Associated Chambers of the Empire, we noted how entirely contrary to the view put forward by the present administration were the matured opinions held by the national parliament of commerce. The very last election to the late House, that of Bermondsey, where the people have under their own eyes seen the loss of one of their principal industries brought about by the false Free Trade of the Cobden Club, ought, with men capable of reasoning, to have at least brought about a strong suspicion that something was wrong. Free Trade is in itself a beautiful thing; so beautiful that we may well share the wonder of its first apostle that the whole world did not at once accept the principle. But, like the obstinate eleven on the jury, they did not see matters in the same light, and at once set to work to counteract the undeniable advantages which Free Trade under then conditions conferred on Great Britain. As COBDEN and the other apostles of the new doctrine rightly argued, the peoples of the Continent, as well as of the United States, did themselves a great injury by repudiating the "doctrine." This we may all acknowledge; and if we desire proof can see it any day in the drawbacks under which trade in the United States, more especially, is carried on. But acknowledging all this, we, unless we deliberately shut our eyes to the actual facts of the case, cannot deny that what we fondly call Free Trade at Home—admitting on our side duty-free heavily subsidised goods, while our competitors by heavy duties exclude our exports—has wrought condign mischief amongst our own especial industries; and is largely responsible for a great portion of the present distress and want of employment amongst the industrial classes. This is a fact which the more intelligent of our own people are

at last, in spite of the platitudes of the Cobden Club, beginning to see, dimly, it is true, in most cases, but yet plainly just beginning to recognise. This was the issue in Bermondsey, and there, curiously enough, the man sufficiently clear-headed to have reasoned from his own experience, and contrary to the doctrine of the little Englands, won a well-deserved victory over both of his opponents. The example of Bermondsey, where the victory was won by one of their own class, and the cause championed in their own familiar language, cannot fail of its effects in leading others to discard the false lights which have been bringing the nation rapidly to its doom. On the more abstruse question of the proposed destruction of profit-earning capital, and the necessary consequent transfer of our industries to other and wiser States, where political suicide is not yet rampant, the ordinary elector is hardly yet sufficiently instructed to be able to judge. Even he, at last, awakening to a conception that all that is poured into his ears by his suspiciously interesting friends is not to be accepted as Gospel truth; and that the country, if it is to be saved from decay and ruin, needs some stronger and abler hands than those to whom the guidance of the Empire, for it is not England alone that is endangered, has fallen.

The French Mail of the 9th November was delivered in London on the 9th inst.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 27th October amounted to 24,064.88 tons and the sales during the period to 29,925.00 tons.

The term for which Lord LI CHING TONG was appointed Minister to London expires next year, and a Chinese contemporary says the Junior Deputy Vice-President of the Waiwai, Tsoo Ju Lin, will be appointed to succeed him.

A native who was convicted by Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of stealing seven pieces of clothing from a passenger on the a.s. Paul Beau was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Offering in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, December 12th, will be given to the funds of the local Church Missionary Association. The preacher at Matins will be the Right Rev. Bishop INGHAM, Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, and the Bishop of Victoria will preach at Evensong.

The Board of Directors, members and friends of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. are welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Lerrigo to-night at a reception in the rooms of that Department. A short programme will include musical numbers by the Y. M. C. A. Band, European and Chinese music, welcoming addresses, followed by tea and refreshments. Mr. B. Wong Tsoo, the President of the Association, will preside.

A Chinese youth, 13 years of age, was charged before Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX at the Magistracy yesterday with conveying a letter to a prisoner in Victoria Gaol. His Worship discharged the prisoner with a caution. A lukong was then placed before the Court on a charge of aiding and abetting the youth. On the charge being brought a fine of \$100 was imposed, the alternative being three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

We have received from the Messageries Maritimes, as agents in Hongkong of the Messageries Fluviales de Cochinchine, an illustrated booklet on the famous temple of Angkor in Cambodia. A number of excellent views of these marvellous temples are reproduced, and the letterpress, in French and English, not only gives an ample description of these historic buildings, but affords much other useful information for the tourist who wishes to spend a few days in a country which deserves to be better known.

Considerable importance, says a Copenhagen dispatch, attaches to the coming visit to the Far East of Prince Waldemar and his three sons, accompanied by M. Andersen, of the Oestasiatisk Company. A visit to Siam is the chief objective of the party, who will embark at Genoa on board the liner Ste. Croix. Prince Waldemar's friendship with the present ruler of Siam has already brought much business to Denmark, and to the Oestasiatisk Company, and the belief prevails that the Prince and the directors will broach plans for a commercial treaty.

Mr. Frank Browne, F.I.C., the Government Analyst of Hongkong, has an article in the *Pharmaceutical Journal and Pharmacist* on "The Estimation of Ethers in Brandy," which will be specially interesting to local analysts, as the article was suggested by the expert evidence given in recent prosecutions for selling brandy not of the nature and quality demanded by the purchaser, when a defence was set up that in breaking down brandy with tap water there is a loss of others. Mr. Browne describes the experiments which were made and sets out the results. Though perfectly intelligible to analysts, it is confusing, he says, to the lay mind to express differences in percentages on the original ethers. "Thus a brandy known to contain 20 grammes of ethers may, after breaking down and calculating in the ordinary way, be found to contain, owing to experimental error, 16 grammes of ethers only, equal to a loss of 20 per cent. of such content, but the loss in an estimation is in reality 4 grammes only, whatever may be the ether value."

Mr. William J. Calhoun, who has been appointed U.S. Minister to Peking, is a member of the firm of Calhoun, Lyford and Shean, of Chicago. He was born 51 years ago in Pennsylvania and has been a lawyer since 1875. He was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, March 9, 1898, to October 1, 1900.

Notwithstanding the prohibition of the importation of opium into the United States last April, a San Francisco paper declares that there is plenty of opium in Chinatown and that it is very evident that a good deal of smuggling is going on. When the law first went into effect, several seizures, amounting to many thousands of dollars, were made by inspectors on incoming steamers, but while the search is prosecuted with unabated vigilance on every steamer, no opium has been found for months, yet it is undoubtedly coming in. It is mentioned that the price of opium in San Francisco now is "upward of \$400 per lb." Steps are being taken to improve the patrol of the coast with a view to checking the smuggling of opium.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, December 10th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. GOMPERTZ (PUTNEY JUDGE).

BERTELSEN'S AFFAIRS.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for W. S. Bailey and Co. in an action brought against G. Bertelsen for \$325, and said that since the issue of the writ a petition in bankruptcy had been filed and it would come on in Bankruptcy jurisdiction on the 16th inst. He thought the matter had better be adjourned pending the result of the petition.

His Lordship agreed.

There was another action against the same defendant at the instance of W. Jack and Co., who claimed for \$124.60.

NO COMPROMISE.

S. Greenfield sued P. Goldring for \$55 for supplying certain chairs. Mr. Leo Admans appeared for the defendant, and informed his Lordship that defendant had offered \$37.

His Lordship—Do you accept that?

Plaintiff—No.

The hearing was then fixed for next Friday.

CLAIM BY A GOVERNOR.

Miss Eve Englund sued Mrs. Lydia Prior, of 6, Victoria View, Kowloon, for \$443.50, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from her position as governess to defendant. Mr. Garrett Hett appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. P. S. Dixon, from the office of Mr. R. Harding, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Hett said the defendant had filed an application for security for costs and in support of that Mr. Dixon had filed an affidavit. He (Mr. Hett) wished to apply that that affidavit should be struck out. He strongly objected to security for costs.

His Lordship—It is the usual course.

Mr. Hett—Not, my lord, if the plaintiff has been driven out of jurisdiction by withholding money due to her.

His Lordship—Rightfully or wrongfully?

Mr. Hett—I suppose my friend would say rightfully. Continuing, he said that defendant had no right to put on the affidavit that defendant made an offer without prejudice.

His Lordship did not think that defendant was entitled to do so.

Mr. Hett added that there were other paragraphs which he wished to be struck out.

His Lordship said that Mr. Hett had better come to him in chambers.

Mr. Hett said if defendant succeeded his client would be in Court and defendant could put her in prison.

His Lordship suggested that if the case were going to be strenuously fought pleadings had better be ordered.

Mr. Hett—We have no money, but defendant has.

Mr. Dixon—I don't think it is a case for pleadings, my lord.

The hearing was fixed for Monday week.

AN ALLEGED FEROCIOUS DOG.

A Chinese letter carrier proceeded against Mr. Chunyat, of "Parkside," Nathan Road, Kowloon, on a charge of keeping a ferocious dog. The summons came on for hearing before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday, and the pup which was said to be ferocious was exhibited in Court. The defendant was represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

Complainant stated that when he went to defendant's house on the morning of the 6th instant the dog bit him on the leg.

In cross-examination witness said he had been taking letters to "Parkside" for some considerable time, and had always been chased by dogs.

Did you ever hear this dog bark?—This dog does not bark; it just comes up and bites you. Haven't you had some rows with the boy at the house because it did not open the door quickly when you rang the bell?—No.

Did you tread on the dog's tail, or on his paw?—No, I simply ran up and bit me.

Constable McClellan gave evidence as to serving the summons and being shown the dog. The pup appeared to be quite affectionate, and it was very seldom that dogs of this breed were dangerous.

His Worship (to defendant)—Has this dog bitten you before?—I am afraid that in some future day it might come round and bite me again.

Constable McClellan informed His Worship that he had seen many dog bites, but he had never seen one like the scratch on the complainant's leg.

Complainant said he had plenty of business to attend to, and if the dog had not bitten him he would not have attended at the Court to take a summons.

The summons was dismissed.

TELEGRAMS.

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THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

THE QUESTION OF ANNEXATION
BY JAPAN.

TOKYO, December 10th.

The Ichinohi society agitation is

discredited, but Count Hayashi in an interview advocates the annexation of Korea as being the best method of protecting Japanese interests and allying Korean dissatisfaction, if the Powers do not object. He cites the annexations of Hawaii by the United States and Bosnia-Herzegovina by Austro-Hungary as precedents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

November 13th.

Sir.—The arrangements which have been in progress for upwards of a year are now completed, and the whole of the Crystal Palace and its extensive grounds of more than 200 acres have been taken over by the Council of the Festival of Empire for the summer months of next year. I shall be deeply grateful for your assistance in bringing before the public the general scope of the festival.

It will be the occasion in which we feel sure that every Briton will be keenly interested, of a social gathering in England of our fellow subjects of the British Empire from the different dominions across the seas; and it is hoped that the result will be far-reaching in its effect, and of real value in increasing our mutual understanding and goodwill, and thus in more firmly welding the bonds of the Empire.

There will be an important educational side to the Festival, with interesting representations of the various aspects of scenery, life and industries in the different countries; and as a central feature, produced with special regard to dignity and to beauty, a cycle of pageants showing the History of London, the "Heart" of the Empire.

Already the overseas dominions have evinced keen interest in the project and contingents from each of the countries under the Crown have been invited, the organisation abroad being represented by—Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and the Countess of Minto, Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and the Countess Grey, Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Australia

PRESENTATION TO DR. J. C. THOMSON.

Dr. Francis Clark, Dean of the Hongkong College of Medicine, presided at a full meeting of the Senate, including the rector Sir Henry May, licentiates and students of the College held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Dr. J. C. Thomson on his retirement.

Dr. CLARK said—Gentlemen, we meet this evening to do honour to one who has served our College in various capacities and through many vicissitudes for no less a period than twenty-one years. In January, 1889, Dr. John Christopher Thomson took up the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Alice Memorial Hospital, and at once threw himself with his accustomed ardour into the work of organization and teaching in the College of Medicine which had been founded but two years previously. His first appointment was as Lecturer on Pathology, and with the clinical material at his disposal in the Hospital he taught those earliest students, whose names you will find recorded on our rolls, the principles and practice of our craft. From 1892 until 1900 he lectured on the Materia Medica and Therapeutics and for the past nine years has specialized in the diseases of tropical climates, while of late he has also taught clinical medicine in the wards of the Tung Wah Hospital. In 1901 Dr. Thomson succeeded Dr. Ho Kai as Secretary, and has held that office until the present time, and that the College is now an unquestioned success you may justly attribute, in no small measure, to his indomitable perseverance, his pluck and energy. It is not easy, indeed, for some of us, who know Hongkong as it is but not as it was, to realize the difficulties which have been encountered and overcome, but looking back, as I can do, over rather more than two-thirds of the period of Dr. Thomson's willing service, I can see not a few of the shadows by the roadside—times when some of us were disheartened and felt that our labour was in vain, and when nothing but his cheery optimism had carried us onward to success. To the students Dr. Thomson has been as a father, chiding, encouraging, guiding, and I am convinced that there is not one among them who does not feel acutely the loss he is sustaining on the departure of their devoted teacher. To the licentiates he has been indeed a guide, philosopher and friend—to them they have been able to take their troubles with a certain confidence that sympathy and ready help would always be forthcoming; their successes have been his successes and their welfare as his own. And to the members of the Senate he has been a comrade, just and true, with the candour born of a real friendship and of a vital interest in our collegiate welfare. Truly may we say that

His life was gentle, and the elements So mix'd in him that nature might stand up And say to all the world "This was a man." Dr. Thomson, on behalf of the members of the Senate, of the licentiates of our College, and of our students here assembled, it is my privilege to ask you to accept this piece of plate in token of our appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to our College, and at the same time to assure you that you carry with you the heartfelt wishes of every one of us that you may long be spared to your family and friends in the dear Home-land. (Applause.)

The presentation consisted of a massive English silver tea tray bearing the following inscription: "Presented to John Christopher Thomson, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., D. T. M. & H., by members of the Senate, the licentiates and the students of the Hongkong College of Medicine, in token of their esteem and in recognition of the very valuable services rendered by him to the College during the past twenty-one years. December 1909."

Dr. THOMSON replied as follows:—Dr. Clark, Sir Henry May, members of the Senate, Licentiates and Students—I thank you from my heart for the generous testimony you have to-day borne to the feelings with which you view my approaching departure from the Colony. Your words, sir, will remain with me while I live; and this massive piece of silver will be treasured in my family in long years to come, a silent witness to the happy relations that existed between myself and this College in the days of my residence in Hongkong. I arrived in this Colony on the 3rd of January, 1889, a few days only short of 21 years ago; and I was forthwith plunged in that stream of activity that has carried forward this College to its present soundly established position. The organization I found was as yet a very small one. There were, in comparison with the present time, few medical men in the Colony. Facilities for practical and clinical work, now existing, were then undreamt of. The recognition of our diploma by the Government was still to come; in point of fact, our first students were scarcely fifteen months old. The claim for recognition of our preliminary examinations by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom now conceded, was a thing of the distant future. But, gentlemen, the teaching itself given to our first student

was not one whit behind that of to-day. On the contrary, there were giants in those days. I found myself a member of a community that was small, but nearly every man was a master in his own craft. Patrick Manson was lecturer on Practice of Medicine; James Cawthie taught Surgery and Anatomy; William Hartigan occupied the chair of Midwifery and Diseases of Women; Gregory P. Jordan was responsible for Pathology and Morbid Anatomy; and J. M. Atkinson on Physiology. Medical Jurisprudence was taught by Ho Kai, member of the University of Aberdeen; Botany by Charles Ford, head of the Government Aforestation Department; and Chemistry by

W. E. Crow, Government Public Analyst. At a time such as this one tends to become reminiscent; and I am strongly tempted to refer in detail to one and another of the very many who have been my colleagues in the working of this College, but I have decided to spare you. I cannot refrain, however, from brief mention of my relations with one whose comradeship has been more to me than that of any other with whom I have been thus associated: I refer to your present Dean, Dr. Francis Clark. Since 1897, when he followed Dr. Cawthie in this office, we have been in continuous consultation regarding the affairs and interests of the College; and his courtesy, urbanity and strong common-sense have never failed me. He is one of the busiest men in Hongkong, but I never found him too busy to discuss with me forthwith the most trifling matter I have considered it necessary to submit to him as Dean of the College. When in these recent years my efforts to press upward the standard of teaching and the general efficiency of our organization have seemed to come in conflict with the interests of individual teachers, the assurance of his sympathy and co-operation have been to me a source of strength and confidence. Into the work of his own lecture ship he has carried that conscientious punctuality, that precision of detail, and the quiet enthusiasm that are characteristic of all he undertakes. One aspect of his many-sidedness is a fascination for the subject of law, to which he has devoted much of his leisure; and his discharge of the duties of his chair of Medical Jurisprudence is the work of a man who is coincidentally riding hard his own hobby. When in the next few years he strives directly, and through your future Secretary, to still further elevate your standards, and enable you to claim for the Faculty of Medicine in the near approaching University of Hongkong absolute equality with the corresponding faculty in any university of the United Kingdom, I pray you it will be in mind that in the work of his own chair in the years that are past he has learned the right to claim a very lofty standard in the work of those who have elected him their Dean. I have been honoured with his friendship; I am glad that this at least I do not leave behind me when I take my departure from these shores. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your forbearance with me, when at times I have urged more than has seemed to you fitting the claims of your undertakings to this College. None has realized more than I have done the immense amount of self-sacrifice that has been involved to all of you in the systematic teaching of your various subjects in a climate such as this, amid the claims of the busy life we all of us have to live in this Colony. I have inwardly sympathised often when it has been my duty to outwardly ignore such personal claims, and to demand for this College regularity and efficiency from all taking part in its work. I congratulate you on the more favourable conditions under which the University you will soon be doing your work; and I congratulate the College on the prospect it has of so soon merging in a movement that promises in the very near future to attain such great dimensions. It is matter for great satisfaction to me that the work of this College, to which so much of my thought and effort have been given during a period of so many years, cannot now go back or fall off; it is bound to go forward to high and noble ends; that even a year or two ago were far beyond our brightest of day-dreams. I take leave of you, students of this College past and present, with many regrets. My work among you has been almost uninterrupted enjoyment. I love teaching for its own sake; and the hours I have spent with my classes, especially since I came to my own in the subject of Tropical Medicine, have been among the happiest hours I have spent in this Colony. Your devotion and attention, so far at least as my own classes have been concerned, have been beyond all praise. I hope your profit has in some sense corresponded. I have recognised from the first that your chief defect is the reverse of your best qualities and I have done my utmost to correct it. For many hundred years your ancestors have had a system of education that largely consists in memorizing; and you have inherited splendid powers of committing what you wish to memory. I have striven to compel you to add to this a full measure of practical work in every department of medical study; and especially in my own classes I have insisted that you should see, and hear, and touch, and do for yourselves, wherever it has been in my power so to arrange. The relations established between this College and the prospective University of Hongkong are in my opinion suitable and satisfactory. You owe it to your Rector, Sir Henry May, that your interests as students were so well conserved in the original negotiations regarding the new scheme; and I am confident that in the working out of details, now in progress and likely to come in the near future, you will continue to be adequately represented by your Rector and his assessors, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai. Both of them, fortunately for this College, are members of the working University Committee, and both are themselves university men and heart and soul in the project. And now, gentlemen, members of the Senate, Students of the College, of yesterday and to-day, I must bring these discursive remarks to a conclusion. I wish you well; I pray you all prosperity in every sense of the word, to each of you individually, to all of you in your collective capacity, as members of the Hongkong College of Medicine. Again, ere I sit down, I thank you for this most generous token of the good will you bear me; and you, Mr. Dean, for your eloquent expression of it in the words you have addressed to me.

Messrs. Weismann, Ltd., have started to make their own Nougar, and "our own sampler" affirms that those who possess the sweet tooth will find Weismann's own equal to any nougar on the market.

CHARGE AGAINST EXCISE OFFICERS.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

The hearing of the charge against four excise officers of assaulting four tallymen on board the *Cyclops* in August last was continued at the Magistracy yesterday morning before Mr. Halifax. Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Shenton, from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Gedge asked leave to recall Mr. Wodehouse in order that he might produce to His Worship the police regulations with regard to identifications.

His Worship—The object being?

Mr. Gedge—The object is pretty obvious. The identifications have been found fault with, and are said to be of no use. I shall have certain comments to make regarding the conduct of the police in this matter, and as regards these identifications I shall submit to your Worship that the prosecution have been wholly misled by the police in this matter. I have some very strong remarks to make as to how an identification should be conducted.

His Worship—I don't see that that will make any difference to the identifications.

Mr. Gedge—Your Worship, the police have strict instructions and it is laid down in the police regulations that certain formalities shall be observed in identifications, and I want to know why those formalities were not observed.

His Worship—I am prepared to let you call him, but I don't see where it will be of any value. The identification is good to my mind.

Mr. Gedge—I have some comments to make on the way in which it was conducted.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Police, was recalled, and was questioned as to regulations governing the discipline of the police force, especially relating to identification.

Was the identification of these men in accordance with the regulations?—No.

Why didn't you act in accordance with regulations?—It was not a police identification.

The Captain Superintendent of Police told you off to conduct that identification?—He told me to attend the identification. I did not consider I was in charge of it.

And that is your only excuse?—That is my reason.

The Captain Superintendent thought it necessary that a police officer should be in attendance?—Yes.

Why did you appeal to me to know whether I wished other people mixed with the excise officers?—I considered you were in charge of the identification.

His Worship—The identification was merely watched by the police?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Gedge—Don't you now think on mature consideration that when the Captain Superintendent of Police ordered you to attend this identification, that it affected men who were more or less policemen, it would have been better if you had conducted it in the ordinary manner in accordance with police regulations?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Gedge—Why didn't you do so?

Witness—Because I was not in charge.

Mr. Gedge—You thought the solicitor for the defence was in charge. That is the most novel excuse I have heard in this Court.

Questioned by his Worship, witness said he could not remember an identification which had not led to a prosecution. Witness was sure there was no reason given him by the Captain Superintendent of Police when he was ordered to attend the identification. His instructions were conveyed on a slip of paper.

An excise man gave evidence as to what happened on the *Cyclops*.

Mr. Gedge was cross-examining witness as to any communications he had made respecting the case, and asked if he had made any statement in a solicitor's office, when

Mr. Shenton objected. What took place between a solicitor and client was privileged.

Mr. Gedge—He is not your client.

Mr. Shenton—That remains to be proved.

Mr. Gedge—You are confusing your witness with your client.

Mr. Shenton—I am not.

Mr. Gedge—I am entitled to put any question I like in cross-examination.

Mr. Shenton—There is no authority for that.

Mr. Gedge—It is done every day.

Mr. Shenton made some reply which was inaudible.

Mr. Gedge—I have more experience in this Court than you have.

Mr. Shenton—Probably you have, but you don't apply it in accordance with the regulations.

His Worship—Do you raise an objection, Mr. Shenton?

Mr. Shenton—I ask my friend to conduct his case in accordance with the law.

His Worship made a remark which was inaudible.

Mr. Gedge—He is interrupting me. I submit I have a right to test the credibility of the witness, but I cannot conduct my case if I am stopped every minute by frivolous objections.

Mr. Shenton—His Worship has ruled against you and—

Mr. Gedge—His Worship has not ruled against me. When he does I am quite willing to submit.

His Worship—I rule against you.

The incident ended, and Mr. Gedge resumed his cross-examination of the witness.

Have you got an entry of the visit in your book?—No; in my mind.

P. S. Wilson spoke to having on 23rd August accompanied a party of excise-men on board the *Cyclops*, on which one man was arrested for being in possession of opium, after which they proceeded in sampan to the *Cyclops*. On boarding the steamer he told the quartermaster what he was there for, and asked him to conduct witness to the chief officer. They went to the latter's room, but he was not there, and witness went aft and called into the firemen's quarters. Whilst there he heard police whistles blowing and going up on deck he met an excise officer who told him fighting was going on in the fore part of the ship. Going forward he saw a large crowd at the tallymen's room. There he saw the third defendant leaning against the bunk spitting blood. He appeared to be in a bad condition. The four complainants were present. Witness asked the third defendant in English what the matter was. He pointed to his chest and indicated the marks of blows. He pointed to an iron bar on the ground. The second defendant was also leaning against the bunk and witness spoke to him in Chinese, asking what was wrong. He pointed to the fourth complainant as having assaulted him. Witness turned to the latter and said he would be arrested. The chief officer came along after they were arrested and asked what was the matter. Witness explained to him, and the latter said the policeman could not take those men away from the ship. He said the same to the tallymen. The chief officer then walked away, and witness told the defendants to take the four complainants to the gangway. There they met the captain and other officers. The captain asked what was the matter and witness informed him. The captain said witness had no right to take those men away and he said the same to the tallymen. The captain also said witness had no authority to board his vessel. Witness drew his attention to his uniform and said he was a sergeant of police. He told the captain that according to the port regulations police and excise officers could board any vessel at any time. During the conversation a large crowd of natives had gathered, and fearing further trouble witness asked the captain to stand aside in order that he might take the men down to the sampan.

His Worship—I don't think it will affect the value of the identifications one way or the other when you recall the witness.

Mr. Gedge—It will affect my case materially. You will see when I have the honour to address your Worship where it will affect me.

His Worship—I am prepared to let you call him, but I don't see where it will be of any value.

His Worship—I have some comments to make on the way in which it was conducted.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Police, was recalled, and was questioned as to regulations governing the discipline of the police force, especially relating to identification.

Was the identification of these men in accordance with the regulations?—No.

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His Worship—I have noted down that permission is refused.

Mr. Gedge—Your Worship refuses to put down what my friend contended?

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Gedge quoted Archibald on cross examination as to documents, and contended that he was entitled to cross-examine as to previous statements made by the witness in writing.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. P. THOMAS, having been Appointed AGENT for the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES and the CHAISEURS REVUNS at Hongkong, takes charge of the above Companies' Agency from this Date.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1909. [1506]

WANTED.

LADY Operator, 16-24, resident in Kowloon, for KOWLOON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. Must have thorough Knowledge of English and Chinese. Apply to the ACTING MANAGER, Company's Offices, 2, Duddell Street, between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m.

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD. Hongkong, 11th December, 1909. [1503]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK, from 1st January to October, 1910. Apply to—

D. A. W., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th December, 1909. [1507]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA."

Capt. Giurgevich, will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at Daylight. This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MANSHU MAEU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after SUNDAY, the 12th inst., 1909, at 4 P.M., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All Cargo undelivered SATURDAY, the 18th inst., 1909, at NOON, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager, Hongkong, 13th October, 1909. [1509]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

A Hongkong Eyesore.

Educational Problems in Hongkong.

The Political Situation in Europe.

Public House Reform in Hongkong.

The Sea Carriage of Plague.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

Departure of General Machado.

Sanitary Board.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

A Disputed Ministerial Ruling.

A Full Court Decision Reversed.

Alleged Larceny of a Ring.

A Fatal Leap.

Building Collapse.

Supreme Court.

Chinese Wedding at St. John's Cathedral.

French Convent Bazaar.

Welcome to Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Educational Problems in Hongkong.

Wanchai Church.

Correspondence:

The Eyesore on the Praha.

Suppression of Opium.

A Tragedy at Kuling.

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Hongkong, 11th December, 1909.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

WANTED BOARD AND RESIDENCE with an English family on one of the Higher Levels. Verandah and View of the Harbour not absolutely essential but preferred.

Replies to—

M. G. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. [1476]

DAVID COESAR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TAFFAULING ARNOLD KARBERG & CO.

Sole Agents.

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA REGATTA.

FORTY-NINTH MEETING.

TO be held TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 11th DEC. 1909. Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD, COMMODORE H. LYON, R.N., HON. SIR HENRY MAY, HON. H. BASIL TAYLOR, etc., etc. The Committee of the V.R.C. request the pleasure of the Company of the Ladies of Hongkong TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 11th December, at the Reclamation Bay View, kindly lent by Messrs. Fenwick & Co.

Miss HUTTON POTT has kindly consented to present the Prizes at the conclusion of the Meeting.

The Secretary's Launch will leave the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB at 12 NOON, sharp.

Admission to enclosure and stand, 31.

Sailors and Soldiers Half Price.

Tickets may be obtained from the Steward, V.R.C.

Band will be in attendance.

Through Tram Service every few minutes.

B. L. BRIDGER, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. [1473]

12 NOON, sharp.

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12 NOON, sharp.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BAHRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,369, J. Yamashita, 10th Dec.—Moj 4th Dec., Coal—Mitani Bisan Kaisha.
BENEDIX, British str., 2,508, Webster, 10th Dec.—Singapore 2nd December, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHOSHING, German str., 1,021, J. Bruhr, 10th Dec.—Bantam 27th November, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Kohayashi, 9th Dec.—Wakamatsu 4th Dec., Coal—Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha.
HAIMUN, British str., 656, J. W. Evans, 10th December—Swatow 9th Dec., General—Dowgas, Lapra & Co.
HIMALAYA, British str., 3,700, E. Spicer, E.N.C., 10th Dec.—Shanghai 8th Dec., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
HUCHOW, British str., 1,234, Edward Forsyth, 10th Dec.—Tientsin 3rd Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.
HUNTSBURG, German str., 646, A. Niejahr, 10th December—Holloway 9th December, Rice and General—Jensen & Co.
KWANGTZE, Chinese str., 10th Dec.—Canton.
LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,215, H. Harder, 10th Dec.—Taku 4th Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.
MACHU MARU, Japanese str., 3,254, H. Nishi, 10th Dec.—Moj 4th December, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
PROTEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, C. Moller, 10th Dec.—Bangkok and Swatow 9th Dec., Rice—Aagard, Thorsen & Co.
SHAKOJI MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,064, K. Nagata, 10th December—Karatsu, Coal—Shewan, Tones & Co.
TAKING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 10th Dec.—Manila 7th December, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TIPANAS, Dutch str., 2,444, J. B. von Damme, 10th Dec.—Macassar 1st December, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
WOBANG, British str., 1,151, D. W. Ritchie, 10th Dec.—Tientsin 2nd Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YETOROFU, MARU, Japanese str., 3,067, K. Suyeda, 9th Dec.—Singapore 29th Nov., Cotton and Onion—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
10th December.
Awa Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
Chinkiang, British str., for Amoy.
Himalaya, British str., for Europe, &c.
Huchow, British str., for Canton.
Nanchang, British str., for Tsinling.
Yedori Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

10th December.
DELTA, British str., for Shanghai.
HAIKU, British str., for Swatow.
HANGANG, British str., for Swatow.
HELIEN, German str., for Holloway.
LIANGCHOW, British str., for Canton.
LINAN, British str., for Shanghai.
LOONGANG, British str., for Manila.
MANDASAR, MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
RUBI, British str., for Manila.
SOCIETY, British str., for Taka.
SULANG, British str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Wosang* reports: Moderate N.E. monsoon and sea.
The British str. *Benteli* reports: Fine clear weather and strong monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

December 9th.
KOWLOON DOCK.—H.M.S. *Virago*, H.M.S. *Fame*, H.M.S. *Taku*, H.M.F.M.S. *Rainha Amelia*, *Hilary*, *Protector*.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—*Tyjikini*.

TAIKOO DOCK—Siberia, Chihua, Yochou, Macau.

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

Nov. 15, British str. *Idander*, Deans, Nov. 11, from Christmas Island for Singapore.
Nov. 15, Dutch str. *Ophir*, de Boer, Oct. 9, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
Nov. 14, British str. *Satara*, from Calcutta for Fremantle.
Nov. 15, Dutch str. *Djocja*, van Duijn, Nov. 16, from Tilbury for Batavia.
Nov. 19, British str. *Ardmout*, Watson, from Bombay for Batavia.
Nov. 20, British str. *Euryalus*, Wilkinson, Nov. 6, from Melbourne for Batavia.
Nov. 21, British str. *King George*, Jeffery, Aug. 15, from Hongkong for New York and/or Boston.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

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CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [4]

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Agents.
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1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & RD.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HIMALAYA	Brit. str.	—	L. E. S. Spier, R.N.D.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORI	Brit. str.	—	W. Barrett, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	About 15th inst.
DENBIGHSHIRE	—	Brit. str.	—	Neumann	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 26th inst.
ARABIA	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
SILESHIA	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	W. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 13th inst.
SENEGAMBIA	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	Charbonnel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st Jan.
INDIEN	—	Swed. str.	k. w.	H. Fraser	MELCHERS & CO.,	On 15th Jan.
SCANDIA	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	A. Christensen	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	Middle of Feb.
TONEIN	—	Fr. str.	k. w.	Selmer	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
HIBINO MARU	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
TANGO MARU	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Jan., at D'light
SUWIA	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan.
CANTON	—	Dan. str.	k. w.	F. L. Sommer	MELCHERS & CO.,	On 19th Jan., at D'light
KANO MARU	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th Jan.
SITHONIA	—	Ger. str.	k. w.	F. v. Binsler	MELCHERS & CO.,	On 15th inst., at Noon.
PRINZ LUDWIG	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	E. Nitsche	SANDER, WIELER & CO.,	On 26th inst., A.M.
E. F. FERDINAND	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
TRISTE	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK	—	—	k. w.	—	SHEWAN, TONES & CO.	On 14th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	—	—	k. w.	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 1st Jan., at 7 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	—	—	k. w.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst.
YACERIC	—	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst.
MONTEAGLE	—	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th Feb., at Noon
INABA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 8th Jan.
TACOMA MARU	—	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th Jan.
INDRAMAYO	—	Brit. str.	—	M. Winckler	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	—	Brit. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.,	On 19th inst., at D'light
AYMERIC	—	Brit. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	—	Brit. str.	—	T. Sakine	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst., at D'light
TIKINI	—	Dan. str.	—	A. E. Moses	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Jan., at 4 P.M.
CHIPIHIN	—	Brit. str.	—	T. Sakine	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Jan., at Noon.
CHINHUA	—	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 5 P.M.
WINGSONG	—	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at Noon.
SCANDIA	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.,	About 11th inst.
BUELOW	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	D. Lenz	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
BUJU MARU	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	H. Koops	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
CHENAN	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	F. Mooney	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight
WOSANG	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
ANHUI	—	Aus. str.	k. w.	S. H. Nelson	DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
PERSIA	—	Aus. str.	k. w.	H. G. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
OCEANIEN	—	Aus. str.	k. w.	F. Prosche	MELCHERS & CO.,	On 15th inst.
ELIMAN	—	Aus. str.	k. w.	Y. Fuseno	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 18th inst.
KUTANG	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	A. A. Campbell	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 8 A.M.
BEASILIA	—	Brit. str.	k. w.	P. Gourgevitch	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
INDIEN	—	Dan. str.	k. w.	D. C. Gregor, R.N.E.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
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SOSHU MARU	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	William	MESSENGERIES MARITIMES	About 18th inst.
SIAM	—	Dan. str.	k. w.	P. H. Rolfe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
DAIJIN MARU	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	J. Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	S. Pander	MELCHERS & CO.,	On 26th inst., at D'light
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	K. Sugii	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 17th Jan.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	Y. Kubasaki	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	C. Plunkett	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	Mawaly	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	Hodgins	Douglas Lapeyre & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
TAKAO, ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	W. C. Passmore	Douglas Lapeyre & Co.	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	P. H. Rolfe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	J. T. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
YUNESANG	—	Jap. str.	k. w.	Bonham	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	

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BRITISH TRADE AND COMMERCIAL MISSIONS

Imports in Colonial and other overseas markets, no less than mandarins and ship-ports at home, cannot fail to be interested the British Trade Review says, in the attempts which are being made to form as far as possible some organisation for promoting and fostering British trade throughout the world. Our readers will therefore welcome the publication of the latest official document that has come to hand during the past month on this subject. This takes the form of a report presented to the Board of Trade by the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, and deals with their proceedings from August, 1905, to August, 1907. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—(a) To advise the Board of Trade on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch and on such matters relating to foreign tariffs and other commercial questions the Board may refer to them; and (b) to improve the means of obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British trade by means of commercial missions and correspondents abroad, and otherwise they may think fit.

A brief history relating to the Commercial Intelligence Branch is given in the report. This department was established in October, 1899, as the result of recommendations made by a departmental committee, appointed by the Board of Trade in 1897, to inquire and report as to the best means of collecting and promptly disseminating accurate information on commercial matters. It was agreed that, in addition to local commercial facilities for obtaining information have been placed at the disposal of manufacturers and traders in this country. That the work of the Branch is becoming more widely known and appreciated is proved by the fact that the number of written and personal inquiries dealt with last year was 11,267, as compared with 9,231 in 1907, 5,544 in 1906, and 4,399 in 1905. In addition to answering inquiries on special subjects, an increasing amount of useful work is being performed by the Branch in disseminating information furnished by his Majesty's commercial attaches and Consular officers, as well as by the trade commissioners and trade correspondents of the Branch, with regard to the conditions and prospects of trade in their respective districts. The report mentions that newly-appointed Consular officers, before proceeding to their posts, are now attached for a short period of service to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and that arrangements have been made by the Foreign Office for commercial attaches and occasionally Consular officers to visit the chief manufacturing and commercial centres of the United Kingdom from time to time, in order to become better acquainted with the kind of information which is desirable should be furnished for the benefit of British trade.

The report shows that the Committee have continued the policy, so far as practicable, of sending out commercial missions for the collection of information abroad and in the Colonies. Missions of this character have been despatched since 1905 to Australia and New Zealand, Canada and Newfoundland, and Asiatic Turkey. The Committee describe the methods adopted to keep up to date the information acquired by means of special inquiries, and to provide, in the self-governing Colonies and other portions of the Empire, a permanent service of commercial intelligence similar to that already afforded by the Consular officers in foreign countries. In June, 1907, the Committee were informed that at the Imperial Conference the question had been raised of the possibility of establishing some organisation for the promotion of British trade with the self-governing Colonies by the appointment of representatives whose duty it should be to obtain and disseminate information on trade matters. It was agreed that, in addition to local commercial correspondents in each of the principal centres in the Colonies, commercial agents of standing and remuneration generally similar to those of Consuls-General should be appointed; and also that it was desirable to a travelling agent who should pay periodic visits to each of the self-governing Colonies, and spend a portion of each year in the United Kingdom. These recommendations were approved by the Government, and the following gentlemen were appointed Trade Commissioners: Canada, Mr. E. Richard Griggs; Australia, Mr. C. Hamilton Wicks; New Zealand, Mr. G. H. F. Collett; South Africa, Mr. Sotherr Holland. The question of a travelling commissioner was left temporarily in abeyance.

It is worthy of note that the report emphasises the fact that the whole time of these officers is devoted to the investigation of the trade conditions and requirements of the respective Colonies with a view to watching the movements of foreign competition, and reporting to the Board of Trade on all matters which may tend to the promotion of new or increased trade between the Mother-country and other portions of the Empire. The Committee believe that the organisation for Commercial Intelligence which has been elaborated would be of substantial benefit in promoting trade between Great Britain and the Colonies. The work of the officers originally nominated by the Governments of the self-governing Colonies to answer trade inquiries from the Commercial Intelligence Branch, or from individual manufacturers and traders, has been supplemented by the appointment of the Home Government, at the instance of the Committee, of correspondents who are themselves engaged in, or possess practical experience of, the trade and industries of the Colony in which they are resident. Their duties consist in the main of answering inquiries, but they are also required to furnish information on their own initiative with regard to a number of specified subjects, and to report as occasion may require on all matters affecting the trade of the United Kingdom with their respective spheres of action. Eight of these local correspondents have been appointed by the Board of Trade in Canada, one in Newfoundland, five in Australia, two in New Zealand, and six in South Africa, where it is intended shortly to appoint one more. An arrangement has also been concluded with the Government of India, in order to secure co-operation between the recently organised Department of Trade and Commerce and Industry in India, and the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Marriage was intended not as slavery, but as protection for women and children, so that man could not abandon them at his will. If marriage be the profession of woman let them fit themselves for it and wife away the ignorance which, in many cases they display, let them be educated and interested in domestic science, in hygiene and sanitation and health matters, in education and the care of children, so that a new and healthier race may spring up among us; let them be fully equipped for all exigencies, whether they marry or not, as were so many of the noble and learned women of old. There must be some poetry, some idealism in life if it is to be happy, and if a woman cannot love her husband she can at least love her children. One finds the tenderest feelings of love and self-devotion among the poorest and most neglected, and it is these we must seek to cherish, rather than to abase and denounce as slaves and brutes.

Man does not delegate only the tasks he dislikes to woman, he simply leaves to her what nature has designed her for. Man can do many

things under any greater difficulty in regard to the taxes than travellers of other nationalities, and in these circumstances, the committee did not feel justified in suggesting that any action should be taken in the matter. Assistance was also given by the Committee to the Board of Trade in connection with the arrangements which have been made by the League of Chambers of Commerce in this country of certificates of value for goods exported to the United States.

In connection with the proposal made by the Netherlands Government for an International Conference on the laws relating to bills of exchange, the Committee were consulted by the Board of Trade, and communicated with various Chambers of Commerce and Trade and other associations upon the subject. After considering the replies, the Committee came to the conclusion, and reported to the Board of Trade, "that while it is probable that grave difficulties would be encountered in any attempt to establish an international code of laws relating to bills of exchange, an authoritative statement, prepared by an International Conference, of the differences existing between the laws of different nations on this subject, and of the inconveniences arising therefrom, would be of value as a preliminary to the possible adjustment of points of difference by the various Governments concerned."

MODERN MARRIAGE.

ITS REAL DIGNITY AND SOME OF ITS DEDRACTORS.

BY LADY VIOLET GREVILLE.

The ratlessness and pessimism of modern unrest has touched even the honorable estate of matrimony, which, once revered as a sacrament, and subsequently regarded as a serious contract, has now by women themselves been degraded to the level of a trade. Mr. Harold Owen has touched on the subject from the man's point of view with matter-of-fact sincerity. I should like to regard it also from the point of view of woman.

The spinster of the present day (and what does not the spinster know, especially about marriage?) assures us that marriage is slavery, and never tires of railing at the iniquities of men. No doubt marriage, like all human institutions, is imperfect. There are bad husbands and unhappy marriages, just as there are ill-tempered, scolding wives and sour-suspicious spinsters; but up to the present it appears to be the most workable and least unsatisfactory scheme for the union of the sexes.

The advanced person fondly advocates, and occasionally practices (but generally sub rosa), what are called free unions, or marriage on lease. No less an authority than George Meredith once said, "Certainly, however, one day, these present conditions of marriage will be allowed for a certain period, say, ten years." Experience, however, has proved in most cases, beginning with that of Mary Wollstonecraft, the pioneer of the new woman, that these unions have generally ended unhappily, and that a rule the woman suffers in her life, her love, and her ambitions.

LIBERTY AND A LATCHKEY.

When we come to marriage as a profession, the spinster can find no good word—for husbands. There are women who are spinsters born, for whom the wise system of old provided shelter and peace in the convent and the cloistered life. There, secure from the attentions of men, the virgin lived, happy in her study, her philanthropy, her teaching, and her prayers which lightened her days and soothed her rebellious instincts. At present there is plenty of hope for the spinster in the world, if she likes liberty and a latchkey, furnished by lodgings and discomfort. She may please herself. No one objects to her coming or going, her occupations and her amusements. But the average woman still prefers matrimony. It may be she is weak or incapable, or has not the energy or will-power to defy fate and fight for herself in the arena; or it may be she is simply a normal creature, anxious to be loved and to be loved.

To her and her sisters the bold, bare, and didid gospel preached by the spinster must inevitably smirch and deface the tone of family life.

Woman is not a slave; she is, as a rule, perfectly aware of her own importance and her own influence. In many cases she is the born ruler and counsellor, the confidante and companion of her husband and children. The advanced woman, however, reckons little of religion or the accepted code of morality, but reduces everything to a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, calmly asking for wages for the wife and mother. We know that the wages of sin is death, but who shall compute the wages of love, the wages of the affectionate wife and the adoring mother; how can we tax or value love?

No nice woman could endure to live in a man's house as a kind of superior servant, paid wages monthly or quarterly, and losing all the dignity of a wife. No, the true wife gives ungrudgingly; her bounty is boundless as the sea, her herald of Marriage that of Pors. "But now, I was the lord of this fair mansion, master of my servants, queen o'er myself; and even now, but now, this house, these servants and this same yours, are yours, my lord." Here speaks the true dignity, generosity, and love of woman.

MUTUAL HELP.

Amongst the poor, it is the house mother who manages, contrives, buys, orders, whom the man calls "his misses," and to whom in full confidence he hands his weekly wage. In the upper classes, a separate settlement or pin-money is secured to the wife on marriage. There is nothing to prevent the middle classes from making such an arrangement and bestowing freedom and independence on every wife. The Woman's Property Act has regulated the question of the woman's earnings. Once, however, introduce the lamentable sex-conflict, once reduce the conjugal state from a union of souls to a mere hard and fast bargaining, huckstering and wrangling, once inspire the woman with a sense of injustice or a suspicion of servility, and you introduce into the married problem a new and sordid element of discord.

Marriage was intended not as slavery, but as protection for women and children, so that man could not abandon them at his will. If marriage be the profession of woman let them fit themselves for it and wife away the ignorance which, in many cases they display, let them be educated and interested in domestic science, in hygiene and sanitation and health matters, in education and the care of children, so that a new and healthier race may spring up among us; let them be fully equipped for all exigencies, whether they marry or not, as were so many of the noble and learned women of old. There must be some poetry, some idealism in life if it is to be happy, and if a woman cannot love her husband she can at least love her children. One finds the tenderest feelings of love and self-devotion among the poorest and most neglected, and it is these we must seek to cherish, rather than to abase and denounce as slaves and brutes.

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[1024]

of woman's tasks quite as well as she can, he can work, sew, design and make dresses, do hair, and nurse children, but he cannot give birth to them, a fact which supremely grieves the advanced woman, who calls her married sisters "breeding machines."

Note the strong and gentle hand of the surgeon, the skilful way in which he wraps bandages and arranges pillows! No one can doubt that a man can do the greatest tasks of life as well as a woman. The widow working man, the artisan whose wife is ill or employed while he is forced to remain idle for lack of work, will wash and dress the children, prepare the food, and take the little one out for a walk, perched on his shoulder and babbling happily to him all the while.

ROOTLESS CRUSADE.

All the unpleasant talk about sex, in which the modern woman delights cannot alter the facts of nature. In spite of the crusade against men, women will still love and marry, legally or illegally, wisely and foolishly, so long as the world endures, just because they are women, because they love to feel strong arms around them and warm kisses on their lips, because they adore the voices of little children and the light that shines in their eyes. It is worse than folly to teach young girls to despise men, look on marriage as degrading, and believe that its only privileges are "the wearing of a gold ring, and the permission to read erotic literature." As a matter of fact, the working woman values a "wedding ring" as a symbol of trust, love, and the young girl not only reads but writes erotic literature, leaving her older friends dumb with astonishment.

What we want is, not to snarl and sneer and abuse and make mean and ugly the accepted form of marriage, but to raise a higher ideal of clean, fresh love and self-respect in both men and women.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pond's Chambrant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

[1453]

RIGAUD'S

KANANGI

OF JAPAN

TOILET WATER

Beware of imitations.

RIGAUD & CO.
PERFUMERS
8, rue Vivienne, 8
Paris-France

KEATING'S

LOZENGES

Effectually Cures THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing use of over 30 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.

Sold in bottles everywhere.

SAVARESSE'S

SANDAL CAPSULES

Effectiveness beyond question.

English Ointment. Full directions. All Chemicals.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THE THERAPION

TRADE MARK

This most popular remedy used in continental hospitals by Ricard, Hottas, Robert, Velpeau and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, supererogatory injections, the foundation of all diseases, and other serious diseases.

THERAPION NO. 2

for blood poison, beriberi, gout, rheumatism, pain and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, convulsions, gout, rheumatism, &c. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3

for exhaustion, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 4

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 5

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 6

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 7

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 8

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 9

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 10

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 11

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 12

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 13

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 14

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 15

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 16

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 17

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 18

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 19

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 20

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 21

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 22

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 23

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

THERAPION NO. 24

for rheumatism, & those cases of debility resulting from protracted illness, & from over-exertion, & from protracted diseases.

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP.—\$1,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Hamburg, Colombo, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinan, Tsinan, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and
BANKERS:—

KÖRNLICHE SPEDITION (PREUSSISCHE
STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-
GESELLSCHAFTEN:

DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BERICHOEDER
BERLINER HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND
INDUSTRIE

ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.
MENDELSSOHN & CO.

M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD &
SCHENK

JACOB S. H. STEIN
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG.

SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., KOCH

BAEYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-

BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT

INTEREST allowed on Current Account,
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learnt on application. Every description of
Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [24]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000
PAID-UP ... 562,000
RESERVE FUND ... 250,000

BANKERS:

London Joint Stock Bank, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months ... 4 per cent.
For 6 ... 3 1/2 per cent.
For 3 ... 2 1/2 per cent.

EVAN ORLIMONTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo ... Kobe ... Osaka ...
Nagasaki ... London ... Lyons ...
New York ... San Francisco ... Honolulu ...
Bombay ... Shanghai ... Hankow ...
Chefoo ... Tientsin ... Peking ...
Newchwang ... Dalny ... Port Arthur ...
Antung ... Liuyang ... Mukden ...
Tieliang ... Chiang Chun ... Mukden ...

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" " 6 3/4 " 2 1/2 "
" " TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [454]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
STERLING ... £1,500,000 at 2/—=\$15,000,000
SILVER ... \$15,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON—Chairman,
H. E. TOWNSHEND, Esq.—Deputy Chairman,
G. Balloch, Esq. ... Fr. Lieb, Esq.
J. W. Bawden, Esq. ... E. Shewell, Esq.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. ... R. Shewell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. ... H. A. Siebe, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853,
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... 21,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS
TODAY ... \$1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
Daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 ... 3 1/2 "
for 3 ... 2 1/2 "
WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER).

HEAD OFFICE: TAIFOO, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy ... Tainan ...
Anping ... Nagasaki ... Tamsui ...
Foodoo ... Osaka ... Tokyo ...
Keelung ... Shanghai ... Yokohama ...
Swatow ...

HONGKONG OFFICE:

3, DES VIEUX ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account
Deposits received on terms which may be had
on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1909. [1352]

INTERNATIONAL BANK
CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000,
— about Mex. \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000,
— about Mex. \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
LIMITED,

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES and AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money. Current Account at the Rate of
2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 ... 4 "

For 3 ... 3 "

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1909. [1487]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SITHONIA."

Captain Brehmer, having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
goods are being landed and placed at their risk
in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of
Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary is given before To-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 11th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1909. [1487]

S.S. "POLYNESIEN,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SITHONIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at THE RISE
in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out, marked by
mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst. at 6 P.M.
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, where they will be examined at
9.30 A.M. on the 11th inst. No Claims will be
admitted after delivery of cargo has been
effected to Consignees, and same must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Optional goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
the steamer's arrival.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed and placed at
THE RISE in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out, marked by
mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst. at 6 P.M.
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1909. [1487]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, VIA COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"SITHONIA,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at THE RISE
in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out, marked by
mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 13th inst. at 6 P.M.
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1909. [1487]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TACOMA MARU,"

FROM TACOMA, JAPAN AND
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature,
and to make immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after SATURDAY
the 11th inst., 1909, at NOON, will be landed
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 15th
inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be
left in the godown, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1909. [1488]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE above-mentioned Steamer having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature,
and to make immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [1489]

LABUAN